

The Industrial Revolution

WHII.8 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of the Industrial Revolution during the nineteenth century by

a) citing scientific, technological, and industrial developments and explaining how they brought about urbanization and social and environmental changes;

b) explaining the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern, and subsequent development of socialism and communism;

c) describing the evolution of the nature of work and the labor force, including its effects on families, the status of women and children, the slave trade, and the labor union movement;

d) explaining the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and nationalism;

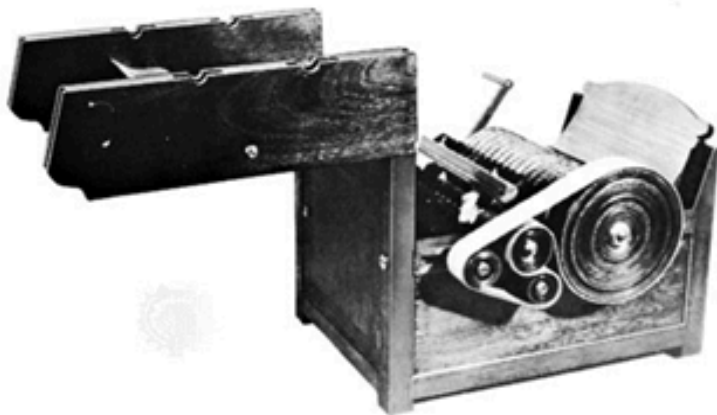
e) assessing the impact of European economic and military power on Asia and Africa, with emphasis on the competition for resources and the responses of colonized peoples.

**The Industrial
Revolution led
to:**

C.H.A.N.G.E.S.

Social Effects of IR

- IR brought C.H.A.N.G.E.S. to society
- **C=Cotton gin**
- -invented by Eli Whitney
- -increased demand for slave labor on American plantations



Social Effects of IR

- **H=Harsh working conditions**
- **-led to labor unions**

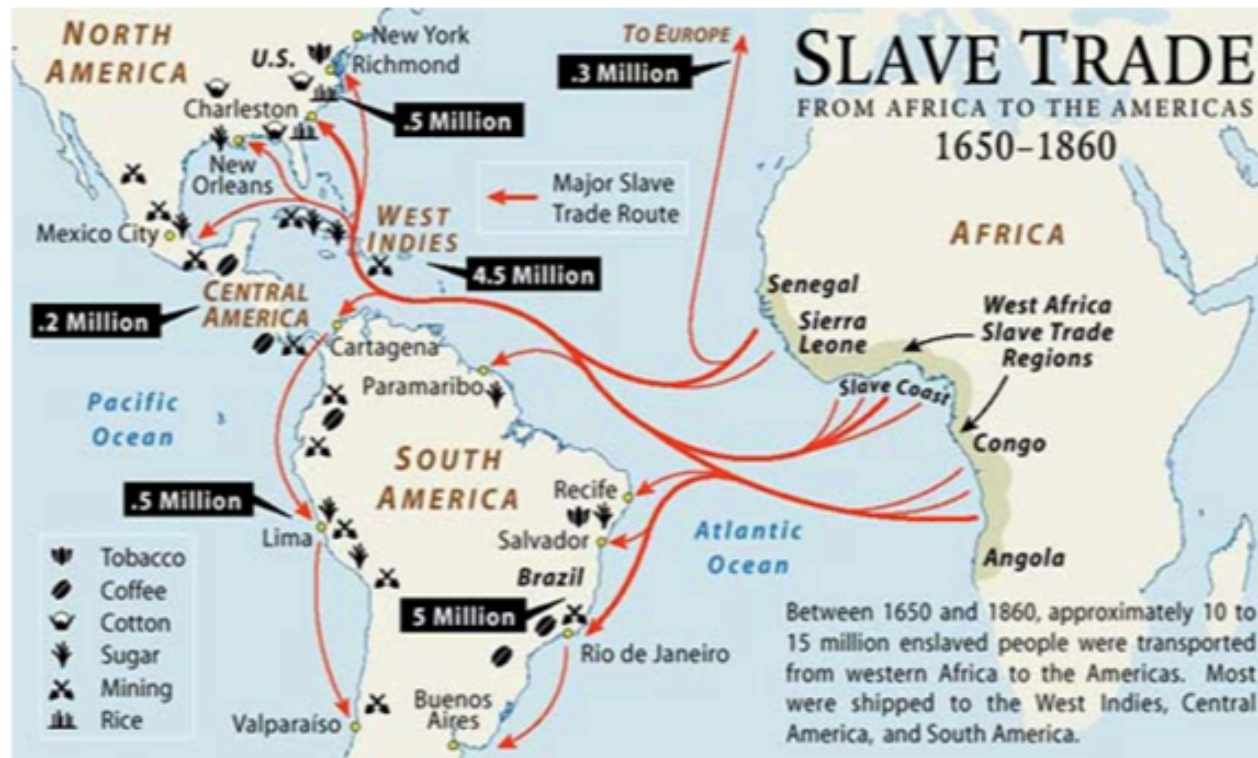


RISE of LABOR UNIONS

- ***ENCOURAGED STRIKES***-better wages/
working conditions
- ***LOBBIED FOR LAWS***-to improve lives of
workers
- ***COLLECTIVE BARGAINING***-between
labor and management

Social Effects of IR

- **A=America and Britain**
- **-outlawed the slave trade and then slavery**
- **-wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world**



Social Effects of IR

- **N**=No more child labor
- reforms passed to end this practice
- **G**=Gave women a reason to demand suffrage
- Suffrage=right to vote
- **E**=Expansion of education



Social Effects of IR

- **S=Socialism/Communism began to gain support**
- ***Q:Who developed the ideas of socialism/communism?***
- ***Q:What book did they write?***

Capitalism vs. Communism vs. Socialism



CAPITALISM

- COMPETITION
- FREEDOM
- PROFITS \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ for companies and workers
- INDIVIDUAL WORKER is IMPORTANT
- In 1776, Scottish economist, Adam Smith *A Wealth of Nations*, said the government **should not** be involved in economic matters taking a “hands-off” approach or **laissez-faire** called “*The Invisible Hand*”

COMMUNISM

- Communism/Socialism- GOVERNMENT CONTROL of INDUSTRY
- 1848, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote Communist Manifesto, said the workers were being exploited under capitalism and called for a worker uprising. Wrote *Das Kapital*-economic theory.
- Says society is more important than the individual
- Government should be in total control and make sure wealth is distributed evenly.

COMMUNISM

- RICH PEOPLE CALLED BOURGEOISIE
- WORKERS CALLED PROLETARIAT